SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852. NO. 90.

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, with the advice of the Council of State, it has been deemed absolutely necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is appointed by Law for the regular meeting thereof, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 25th day August, A. D., 1852, and in the 77th year of our Inde-pendence.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 935 4w.

The Pioneer, North Carolinian, Western Democrat, and Asheville News will insert four times weekly.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one DAVID BARFIELD, late of the County of Sampson, stands charged with the murder of one Benjamin Weeks, in said County, and that the said Barfield has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Barfield may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson County.

DESCRIPTION.

David Barfield formerly resided in Wayne County. He is described as about five feet eight or ten inches high, stout built, and weighing 175 or 180 pounds; walks erect, speaks in a soft mild tone, light complexion, with light hair, aged about thirty-five years, and has scars on his body caused by the cut of a knife.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th of August, A. D. 1852.

(SEAL.)

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t,

The Goldsborough Patriot and Republican will give 6 weekly insertions.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID. Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one JOHN W. EDMONDSON, late of the County of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of one Littleberry White, late of said County, and that the said John W. Edmondson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John W. Edmondson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Pitt County.

DESCRIPTION.

Edmondson is described to be about five feet ten inches high, and rather thick set.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, ths 28th of August, 1852.

(SEAL.)

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

HAWTHORNE'S LIFE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE,

THE subscribers have in PRESS, and will publish early in September, an *authentic* edition of the

LIFE OF GENERAL PIERCE.
By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Drawn up from ORIGINAL SOURCES, and containing the

General's Military Journal,
AS WRITTEN ON THE FIELD.

The Biography will be illustrated with an *accurate portrait* from a painting by *Tenney*, executed expressly for this work.

As Mr. HAWTHORNE was in College with Gen. PIERCE and has ever since been his intimate friend, he is peculiarly well qualified for this undertaking, and his high literary reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the ability with which the book will be written.

It will be handsomely printed on good paper, and sold for the low price of 37½ cents in paper covers, and 50 cents in muslin.

Persons ordering ten, or more copies, and remitting the amount for the same to the Publishers, shall have the books promptly delivered to them, free of expense.

A *liberal* discount will be made to those who buy to sell again. *Early Orders Solicited.*

TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS,
Corner of Washington & School Streets.

Boston, Aug., 1852. 86—

Warrenton N. C. Male Academy.

THE Rev. Mr. FROST having made known his desire to be released at the close of the present session from the contract made with the Trustees of this Institution, that he may return to the active work of the Ministry, they desire to engage another Principal for the ensuing year.

The Trustees will guarantee a certain and liberal salary, and will pay to the Principal whatever the school may yield above the sum secured to him. The highest testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required.

Letters addressed to either of the undersigned will be duly attended to.

THOMAS E. GREEN,
WILLIAM PLUMMER,
WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, } *Com.*

Warrenton, Sept. 8, 1852. 86—4t.

"THE WINTER IRON WORKS."

OF Montgomery Alabama, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country to their celebrated Water Moter—the "*Rich Centre-Vent Water Wheel.*" It cannot be excelled for any purpose, or under any head of from one to forty feet. It will run under "back water" better than any other wheel with the same amount of water.

The wheel and monopoly for sale by

J. BEATTIE, Jr., *Agent.*

Yarborough House, Raleigh. 89—1t.

Strayed.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. I will give the above reward for the return to me of my Horse, that strayed from my Lot in this City, about the 10th instant. He is of a light brown color and of ordinary height, with a white spot on his forehead—his left hind foot turns up—and his back and left shoulder is slightly sore.

JOS. WALTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1852. 88—4t.

COURT BLANKS,

Of every Description for Sale at the Standard Office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Their stock is large and varied, and has been purchased by one of the Firm in person, on such terms as will enable them to give their customers and the public generally the most advantageous bargains. All they ask is, an examination of their stock, feeling sure that their prices will commend themselves as fair and just both to the buyer and seller.

The subscribers tender to their customers their most hearty thanks for the large and liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them; and they can only promise that for the future, as in the past, they will devote all their energies to serve and accommodate their customers and friends.

Their stock, in part, is as follows:

Rich silk Cravelli Robe, Fine heavy brocade Silks,
French gro DeA Fake, Plain white and watered do.
Black gro DeRhine do, Bl'k Fig and watered do.
Solid Col'd. gro De Nap Do. Silver grey Silks,
Thibet Printed high col'd De'Laine,
Ombe Printed and high col'd Muslins,
Bayadere Printed, Satin Cashmeres,
Paris Printed Rob DeLains, (New Style,)
Muslin DeBege, Bayadere graduated Robe DeLains,
English and American Printed DeLains, New styl
Small fig'd and high col'd DeLains, for Children,
Glace Poplins, Victoria Tartan and Lima Cloths,
Paris gala Plaids, Bl'k and Col'd Velvets,
Cloaks and Mantillas, New Styles,
French and English Merinos, Brocade Alpacas,
Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Swiss and Cambric Trim.
Valencnes, Edgings, and Insertings,
Cambric Flouncings and Muslin Bands,
Infants Emb'd French Caps, Bodies and Robes,
Flounced Madona Skirts,
French Emb'd Collars, Chemizettes, and Sleeves,
White and Black Lace Veils,
Revere Hm'd. Festooned & Emb Linen Cam Han'f.
Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics,
Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
White and Colored Tarltons,
Striped and Plaid Swiss Muslins,
Striped and Cross Barred Muslins,
French Lace, Gimp and Galoon Trimmings, &c. &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

65 DOZEN pairs Gents and Ladies Paris Kid Gloves, Gents and Ladies Alexander's col'd Silk Gloves, black Lace and Twisted Silk Mitts, Ladies Raw Silk, Cashmere, Braganza and Beaver Gloves, Gents Beaver, Cloth, Berlin, Cashmere, Norway, Military, Buck and Merino Gloves, Gents and Ladies gauntlets, Boys, Misses and Childrens Gloves, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Prints! Prints! Prints!

FRENCH, English, and American, several new designs, including erimack, Sprague's Cocheco, Hoyles, Madder, Chintz and Ombor Watered, Ruby Green and Orange, fast colours for Patch Work, Oil Chintz and Turkey Red fig'd and plain, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

September 7, 1852. 85—
Register and Star copy.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

JUST opened, rich Bonnet, Neck, Sash, Cap, Satin, and Taffetta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CIRCULAR OF THE SOUTHERN Botanico Medical College of Ga.

The FOURTEENTH Annual Session of this institution, will open on the first Monday in November next, and continue the usual period.

From the liberality of the State of Georgia and the city of Macon, and numerous friends, the trustees have been enabled to purchase a splendid and commodious College edifice, and procure considerable chemical and anatomical apparatus, which cannot fail to make the ensuing course of instruction, equal in every respect to the best in the country. The Faculty consists of the following gentlemen:

J. T. COXE, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

L. BANKSTON, M. D. Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and children.

J. N. LOOMIS, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.

S. S. OSLIN, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. M. COMINGS, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

TERMS—For Lectures (entire fees)	$100 00
Matriculation, "	5 00
Anatomical, "	5 00
Graduating, "	25 00

Persons desirous of further information, will address Dr. L. Bankston, Dean of the Faculty, Griffin Ga., or Drs. COXE or THOMSON at Macon.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D., Macon, Georgia, continues the treatment of all manner of chronic diseases with his usual extraordinary success.

He has cured hundreds of cases without seeing the patient, and sends Medicines to any part of the Country by mail.

Let none despair till they have written to or seen him
September 8th, 1852. 86—7t.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Session of 1852-'3.

FACULTY:

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, A. M. M. D. Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.
THOS. E. BOND, Jr A. M. M. D. Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.
W. R. HANDY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology
ALFRED A. BLANDY, M. D. Professor of Operative Dentistry.
PHILIP H. AUSTEN, M. D. Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.
REGINALD N. WRIGHT, A. M. M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry.

The Mechanical and Dissecting Rooms will be open on the last Monday of October. The Infirmary remains open throughout the year. The regular course of Lectures begins on the last Monday of November, and will continue till the last of March.

Tickets for the course $100—Dissecting Ticket (optional) $10—Matriculation $5—Diploma Fee $30.

Good Board from $2,50 to $3,50.

W. R. HANDY, *Dean.*

Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1852. 86—4t.

GREENE COUNTY.

IN accordance with the last will and testament of Nathan Hooker, dec'd, I shall expose to public sale, on November 2nd, 1852, in the town of Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C., one tract of land, lying northeast of Hookerton, containing 1200 acres more or less—comprising both bottom and upland, of the finest quality. The open land is in a good state of cultivation, and has on it a good

Grist and Saw Mill.

The latter operates with the Hotchkiss' vertical wheels. Also, several lots in the town of Snow Hill, one containing a good dwelling and necessary out-houses, a large cotton gin and screw, and one containing a large store-house, smoke-house and ware-house; all in good repair. The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months.

O. W. HOOKER, Ex'r.

September 7th, 1852. 86—td.

New Books.

RULES of Order, a Manual for conducting business in town and ward meetings, societies, boards of Directors and Managers, and other deliberative bodies, based on Parliamentary, Congressional and Legislative Practice, 5th edition, by Benjamin Mathias, A. M

A brief exposition of the Constitution of the United States, with an appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and the articles of confederation, and a copious Index, by James Bayard.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

Sept. 10 1852, 86—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine, and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, *September* 7, 1852. 86—1y.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill,
August 16, 1852. } 933—8t.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,

RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*

August 23, 1852. 82—tlstN.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1852.

FRENCH worked Collars, Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin, Lisle and Thread Edgings and Insertings, ladies and men's Linen Cambrib Handkerchiefs, Long Lawn, Berlin Cord for Bonnets, Bonnet, Neck and Cape Ribbon, Kid and Silk Gloves; also, plaid and printed Muslin DeLaines, plain French Marinos, a variety of colors, plain English Marinos, a varity of colors, superfine French Cashmeres.

For sale by J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 85—

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, near the Capitol, would respectfully inform the members of the Legislature, that he will be prepared to accommodate some 12 or 15 of their body with board during the session.

He will endeavor to please and render comfortable all who may patronize him. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—tr

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleanng and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect

large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male InstituA is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete

Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

China, Glass, and Earthern Ware.

WE are now receiving, direct from the French and English manufacturers,

17 packages French China Dinner and Tea Setts, and Fancy Ware,
12 packages Edge and C. C. Ware,
15 " Sprig'd and handled Teas, common,
10 " White Granite Dinner and Tea Ware
6 " " " and common Toilet "
8 " Colored Ware, assorted,
6 " Cane and Rockingham Ware, assorted,
60 " American Glass Ware, assorted,
10 " Stone Ware, assorted,
20 dozen Dimijohns, from ½ to 5 gallons.

☞ Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to purchase their stocks of us, as we save them a considerable per centage in freights, commissions, &c.

*** Dinner and Tea Setts of new and handsome patterns to families at low prices.

McRAE & HARRISS.
Front street below Market street.

Wilmington, N. C., August 25,

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

ISAAC PROCTER

Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his ine which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment omprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a entleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. F. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayeteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 5182, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

$10 **REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

D. G. BRIGGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, } Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, }
Col. A. Joyner, } Weldon, N. C.
John Campbell, }
McIlwaine Brownly & Co., } Petersburg, Va.
Patterson & Cooper, }
J. C. Wilson & Co., } Wilmington.
DeRosset & Brown, }

August 8th, 1852. 932—

Parasols and Fans.

A FEW remaining on hand and for sale low.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, &c.

JOHN WILSON,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF SEGARS,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has a large stock of the above articles on hand, embracing Cigars of as fine a quality as were ever imported. In fact, he has Cigars of all qualities which he will sell as low, and in many cases at less prices, than the same articles can be bought elsewhere. He has recently been North, and is perfectly satisfied that he can sell Cigars, Tobacco, &c., at lower rates than they can be bought there, and 20 per cent. lower than they can be bought in this State. Persons desiring to purchase articles in his line can do as well by ordering them as if present, as in either case his desire would be to give entire satisfaction to the customer; and relies upon the fact, in proof of this assertion, that of the great quantity of Cigars, &c., sent to distant customers, he has never had a parcel sent back to him as being overrated; this he has frequently had to do in purchasing them at the North. His articles shall always come up to his recommendations. All goods carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Petersburg, Va., August 30th, 1852. 936—w4w.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th of last May, my negro man Tom, about 27 years of age, common sized, weighing about 160 pounds.

Tom is not what might be called a mulatto, neither is he very black, but between. He has a scar upon one of his cheeks from a burn.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said negro, so that I can get him again.

I have good reason to suspect this negro of being harbored by a certain white man, or men. And I hereby forewarn all concerned, that if the matter is not speedily stopped, the law must and shall take its course. I have no disposition to do any of my neighbors an injury or injustice, but my rights must not be trespassed upon.

W. G. SPAIN.

Wake County, September 7th, 1852. 937—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the Firm of

SELBY & MURRAY,

for the purpose of conducting the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the City of Raleigh, at the old stand of T. H. Selby's, No. 12, Fayetteville Street, where they will be pleased to see and serve their customers and friends.

T. H. SELBY,
D. CARSON MURRAY.

Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1852. 933.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the Town of Louisburg amended, and the limits of the town enlarged.

JOHN G. KING,
RICH'D NOBLE,
P. J. BROWN,
J. H. YARBROUGH,
D. C. STONE,
Commissioners.

Louisburg, Aug. 20, 1852. 41—ts

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at August term, County Court, as Executors to the last will and testament of Noel Knight, deceased, ask those indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.

W. R. KNIGHT, } *Executors*
P. H. KNIGHT, }

August 30th, 1852. 89—3t.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat, Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. HALL, thankful for past favors, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. She intends to spare no pains to render those who put up with her comfortable and agreeable. Her Stables will be supplied as usual. Her House is East of the Baptist Church.

TO MY OLD CONSTITUENTS.

The relation which once existed between us, engendering, on my part, the kindest and most grateful regard, authorizes me, I think, to address you upon a matter which nearly concerns me, and, in some of its aspects, you also.

I have just returned, after an absence of four weeks, three of which were passed in the Northern and Eastern States, to find myself the object of assault by most of the Whig Press of the State—unprecedented, under all the circumstances, for its coarseness and virulence, for its violation of all the decencies of social life, all the refinement which should characterize gentlemen, and, in some instances, its reckless disregard of truth.

The pretext for this warfare upon me, is a statement made by me in a note to the Boston Post, written in Boston, that the Democratic party *of New England* is as sound upon the compromise question, and the Constitutional rights of the South, as the South itself. This opinion I shall proceed hereafter to vindicate by a statement of the facts upon which it is founded. At present, my principal purpose is to call your attention to it, as the pretext, hollow and hypocritical, for the warfare upon me, and to the disgusting confession, on the part of my assailants, which that warfare involves.

The country has been agitated to its centre, and our institutions brought to the very brink of ruin by the enemies of the South, the reckless anti-slavery agitators of the North. The struggle resulted in the adoption of the compromise and the preservation of the Republic. But the fiendish spirit of the agitators was not appeased. Disappointment made it more black, and the repose of the country was torture to it. The work of agitation was renewed, and here it was charged that the political parties of the North were all, and equally, unsound. This was, if true, a fearful state of things for the South. Under these circumstances, having been confined to the city for several years without ever leaving it for purposes of recreation or pleasure, I made a short trip to the North, and, while there, had the opportunity of seeing the democratic party assembled from all parts of New England, in a meeting of 25,000 persons, at Hillsborough in New Hampshire, and afterwards the democratic party of Boston assembled in very large numbers in Faneuil Hall. Out of sheer courtesy to me, as a stranger, and not as a political companion, but with the knowledge that I was not one, I was invited to a seat where I could see and hear well, without the fatigue of standing. Avowedly for those reasons, and, after some hesitation, I accepted it. When the account of the last meeting was published, I was enumerated among those present, and dignified with a title which did not belong to me; and, as I was there upon the spot where it was done, I deemed it my duty to correct it, not only because I did not choose, by my silence, to display a contemptible appetite for empty title, and make, what was otherwise an innocent mistake, a falsehood by my connivance; but, because I knew the mean and low malignity of some of my enemies here, and knew, as I told a friend while I wrote the note, in the parlor of the Revere House, that if I failed to make the correction, they would, after their fashion for years past, ascribe to me a false motive for it—enemies, I take leave to say, not because I ever did them wrong, or ever sought to do them wrong; for there does not breathe the man who can say that truthfully of me; but because I would not abase myself as they required in party politics.

In making this correction to the Post, I expressed the opinion before mentioned, and hence this terrible warfare upon me! The candid and discerning have been at much loss, I am sure, to trace the connection between the cause and the effect, and must have recoiled with loathing from the assailants, when, through their flimsy disguise, the motives which have made the cause so potent have been discovered. It will be remarked, that I said nothing of party politics—nothing against any party or politician. I simply said that one party was sound, which it was fair to presume every patriot in the land would be glad to hear—and if the Whig party of the North is sound, and my assailants had either wit or patriotism, they would not have assailed, but thanked me, and said, "then both parties are sound, and the South and the Union are safe." They would have rejoiced to find that the South had many friends, where before it was believed she had only enemies. And why should any man wish this truth suppressed, unless it be because its development deprives him of the chance of trading upon the falsehood? If there be such a one, I have nothing to say to him; I pity his weakness and detest his vice.

But my assailants seem to suppose that I am their slave, or the slave of their party, and not, as I am, a free-born Virginian; and they make much uproar about my party obligations. I have not the time now to go fully into that view, as imperious personal engagements compel me to go, without delay, to the town of Hampton. Upon my return, I will do so, however, and at the same time present all the grounds of my opinion, that the success of Gen. Scott's party, at the next election, will be a most disastrous event for the country, and especially the South.

Yet that just respect for the opinion of the public, which every man of any sense has, and, yet more, the regard which every man of any heart has, for the good opinion of his neighbors and friends, make it proper that I should state at once, what my connection with the present canvass has been. In the first place, as far back as 1845, I told Gen. Scott, that notwithstanding my personal regard for him, and admiration of his great qualities as a military commander, I could not vote for him while he held the opinions which he then and now holds; and, at his own house last spring, I told him that I could not vote for him, unless he would come out and publicly place himself upon the ground occupied by Mr. Fillmore, and even then, I should consider it a duty to support Mr. Fillmore against him. When the Whig Convention met here, I avowed the same and even stronger opinions in full caucus of the party in the Capitol; and when the delegation of the Richmond district met at the Odd Fellows' Hall on the last night of the Convention, to nominate its delegates to Baltimore, and a district elector, and I was proposed as the elector, I publicly declined it, stating that I feared, from the signs around me, the result of the nomination, and would not take any place involving trust and responsibility, because I would not pledge myself to support the nominee at Baltimore. From that meeting I went to the African Church, and found the Secretary reading "the platform," reported by the committee, and I stood in the aisle, near the gallery, until he was done. While standing there, a member of the Convention came to me and said, "several of the delegations wish you to act as elector at large, but I understand you will not pledge yourself to support the nominee"—to which I replied; "I suppose any man may support the nominee who is fairly on that platform; but I prefer not to be the Elector; appoint some one else; take it yourself:" and he left me, and I went into the house and took my seat near the table. By the time I was seated, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Burdett made the nomination, and I said, immediately, to an intimate friend near me, who was a prominent member of the Convention, that I did not wish to be appointed, and would decline. He urged me not to do so, saying that Gen. Scott would not be nominated, but if he was, and I could not support him, it would be better to resign then, than to decline now; and wishing to avoid all embarrassment to the party, and hoping to the last, I acquiesced.

When the nomination was made, looking to all the circumstances attending it, I determined not to support the nominee, and instantly and quietly resigned all public connection with the party, and determined not to take any part in the canvass, not even to vote, though I uniformly said every where, publicly, if I were to vote, I would vote for Pierce.

Now, I beg leave to ask, what any frank and fair man would have me to do under these circumstances, other than what I have done? Would he have me go out, and in public speeches advise and urge the people to what I thought they ought not to do? Would he advise me to hold the place of speaker to the exclusion of another who could speak consistently with his opinions? Or would he not have advised me to do precisely what I did do, viz: resign every thing as quietly as I could, and give place to men who could work where I could not? Yet some of my assailants talk of treason to the party. The man who does so with these facts before him is either a silly blockhead, who does not know the meaning of the words, or a corrupt knave who has no regard for truth. No, fellow-citizens, they don't, any of them, believe that I have in truth done any thing wrong in this respect, if they have any honor themselves; but they are enraged because I will not support their candidate, against the convictions of my heart and head, and abandon my country for the applause of a party—and knowing the power of the press, and the enormous odds when it arrays itself against a single man, even with the right on his side, they have determined, by my immolation, which they declare is complete, to establish a reign of terror, and deter all others who may be disposed to take similar ground with that which I occupy, from doing so, and tear the party banner to tatters, when it is arrayed against (as now in my humble judgment it is) the flag of the nation and the peace of the South. As far as I am concerned I shall test their power, and on my return from Hampton, lay before you all the reasons, why I stand with Gentry, Jenifer, Cabell, Williams, Toombs and Stephens, and a host of others, in opposition to the Seward-Scott party.

JAMES LYONS.

Richmond, Va., September, 1852.

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

"The accompanying correspondence will commend itself to public attention. It embraces a letter from General Pierce, exculpating himself from the charges founded upon the published reports of his New Boston speech, and giving his own version of his position before the country on the slavery question:

To the Editor of the Republic:

Dear Sir: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of General Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together, with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the truth.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN DE LEON.

Washington, August 13, 1852.

Washington, July 17, 1852.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct?

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN DE LEON.

General F. Pierce, Concord, N. H.

Concord, N. H., July 23, 1852.

My Dear Sir: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been every where the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am daily in the receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strengh the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. I seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and I beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,

FRANK. PIERCE.

Edwin De Leon, Esq., Washington, D. C."

F. P. stands for Frank Pierce, Faithful Patriot and Fourteenth President. W. S. stands for Winfield Scott, Weak Soup, Whig Swindle, and Won't Su't.

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
Franklin Pierce.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Fifth District, ABRAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all ttempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Democratic National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

Franklin Pierce.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

Winfield Scott.

STANDARD FOR THE SESSION.

The Standard will be published at the following rates during the approaching session of the General Assembly:

Semi-Weekly,	75 cents.
Weekly,	50 "

We have made arrangements to report the proceedings of the Assembly, and our readers may expect to be regularly advised of the action of that body.

Any quantity of subscribers will be received, either for the session or by the year. Price of the Semi-Weekly, per annum, in advance, $4; Weekly, per annum, in advance, $2. Persons procuring five subscribers to the Weekly and sending the cash ($10) in advance, will be entitled to one copy for one year free of charge. Send in the names.

☞ Keep it before the people that William A. Graham, the Scott candidate for Vice President, voted, while a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, *against permitting the people of said State to elect their own Governor*. It is in vain that the organs of Federalism endeavor to excuse Mr. Graham for this vote. The fact is as we have charged it; and for proof of it we refer to Commons Journal, page 220, for session of 1834.

We republish again the letter of Gen. Pierce to Mr. DeLeon, in which the former stamps the Foss version of his New Boston Speech as "grossly and absurdly false." The Southern Scott leaders are well convinced that Gen. Pierce never uttered the language attributed to him by Foss; but they keep up the slander referred to in the hope of catching a vote here and there for their sinking cause. Ring this letter in their ears until they become sick of this miserable slander.

Webster Papers in Boston. The Boston Courier has hoisted the Webster and Jenkins ticket, making two papers now in that city advocating that ticket, the Daily Bee having come out for Mr. Webster several months ago. Both of these papers, however, support the regular whig nominees for State officers.

☞ L. O'B. Branch, Esq., the Democratic Presidential Elector for this District, will address the citizens of Johnston, Wake, Franklin, Warren, and Halifax at the approaching terms of their Superior Courts.

Mr. Smith did tell Mr. Jones that Mr. Blank said that Mr. Harper told him that he understood from Mr. Snooks that Gen. Scott did tell Mr. Thingumbob that he was for the Compromise. So the matter is settled.

☞ Alfred Jones, Esq., of Wake County, has been appointed a member of the Literary Board of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wesley Jones, Esq.

☞ A notice of "*Horse Shoe Robinson*," (by John P. Kenedy) from the pen of an accomplished Correspondent, is in type, but unavoidably crowded out. It shall appear in our next.

☞ We yield a considerable portion of our space to-day to the favors of our Correspondents, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

MORE BOLTING!

The Nashville American of the 11th instant contains a letter from Dr. McNairy, a leading Whig of that place, in which the writer says that he has "never in his life voted for but one Democrat, and that was for Andrew Ewing, on personal grounds. He has been a Whig always. He was a Whig when it was an easy matter for him to count his associates in his county—when he could number less associates there than he can now count Whigs who will not vote for Scott. He was for Clay when the Nashville Banner was for Jackson."

And yet, he goes on to say, "*I will not vote for* Scott. With all my devotion to Mr. Clay, were he now living and in his prime, I would not vote for him, if brought forward by the men who nominated, and supported by the influences which sustain Gen. Scott. The men who nominated him are as corrupt as the influences which support him are dangerous to the South and the Union."

Dr. McNairy then adds: "And *I will vote for* Pierce. I know him as a sound National Conservative man. He belongs not to the party with which I have all my life been associated. But I have closely scanned his public life, and I admire it. I have read his public speeches and his public letters, with an admiration which I cannot resist of the lofty patriotism by which they are distinguished. I would be as proud to be the author of his letter to Major Lally, and of his speech on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions as of Washington's Farewell Address. I owe him, for these things, the gratitude of my vote, *and I will pay the debt*. I believe he is the instrument destined to crush that Northern fanaticism, which—having bought a portion of the Southern Whig party with promises of office, and having thus sacrificed the Patriot Fillmore—would use the military reputation of a vain man in giving us "a higher law than the Constitution." As certainly, then, as that I have been always a Whig, and "an ultra Whig"—as certainly as Scott is the favorite candidate of the anti-compromise Whigs of the North—so certainly will I vote against Scott, and for Pierce."

We published in our last the letter of the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, denouncing Scott's nomination; and to-day we publish the letter of Mr. Lyons, of Richmond. Read it. Mr. Lyons has been *the* Whig leader in Virginia for years past, but *he cannot support Scott*. He also bears the fullest testimony to the soundness on the Slavery question of the New England Democracy; and if he votes at all, he will vote for Franklin Pierce.

THE CANVASS OF FALSEHOODS.

The Raleigh Register keeps the following standing under its Editorial head:

"Again, Gen. Pierce, in a speech made by him while in the United States Senate—See Globe, 2nd Session, 25th Congress, page 54—says:

"I have no hesitation in saying that I consider *Slavery* a SOCIAL and POLITICAL EVIL, and MOST SINCERELY WISH *it had no existence on the face of the earth!*"

We have examined the Congressional Globe, "2nd Session, 25th Congress, page 54," *and find no such language as the above uttered by General Pierce!* Let those who may entertain doubts upon the subject, obtain the Globe referred to, and examine for themselves.

Comment is unnecessary.

Again: The Register and other Southern Scott—we will not say Whig—papers, have been publishing a statement from the Philadelphia Inquirer to the effect that a number of Democrats in York County, Pennsylvania, had determined to go for Scott and Graham—had raised a Scott flag, &c. This statement is positively contradicted by Isaac G. McKinley, Esq., of Harrisburg, over his own name. Mr. McKinley is the Editor of the Democratic Union, and one of the State Committee. He says *the whole statement is false.*

That must be a poor cause which can make an impression on the public mind in no other way than by deliberate falsehood and fraud.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

We learn that counterfeit bills of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, mainly of the four dollar denomination, are in circulation in Moore, Anson, and the surrounding Counties. A negro man has been arrested for passing some of these bills, or attempting to pass them, and is now in Anson Jail.

We learn that these bills are pretty well executed, so far as the engraving is concerned; but the paper is course, and the signatures evidently engraved.

The negro man, when arrested, had some $80 of this counterfeit money in his possession. White men are, of course, at the head of this nefarious business; and it behooves all good citizens to be vigilant in hunting them out and bringing them to justice.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Pacific at New York, we have Liverpool dates to the 8th instant.

The news from England is not important.

Louis Napoleon is on a grand tower in France, and great preparations were making to receive him.

Cotton was less buoyant, and prices favored buyers—prices somewhat lower.

The corn market was quiet; wheat was in limited request at a slight decline. Beef and pork dull.

The weather for harvesting in England had been good. The yield of wheat good, but barley and oats less promising.

☞ We have been shown a most elegant little card-basket, manufactured by a lady of Goldsborough, out of—what do you suppose, good reader? It is composed of *pine burs*, so ingeniously put together that the basket presents almost a solid appearance. The basket has been varnished, and looks something like gutta-percha.

☞ The last Tarborough Southerner contains an interesting account of the discussion in Tarborough on Tuesday week last, between L. O'B. Branch and B. F. Moore, Esqs., which we shall transfer to our columns in our next.

Getting Down. In 1840, nothing short of two dollars a day and roast beef was to be furnished the Whig laborers, but since the nomination of Gen. Scott they have got down to a levy's worth of soup.

Correspondence of the Standard.

We present below extracts from letters recently received from friends in various quarters. These extracts are all of the most cheering character. We invite the particular attention of our readers to the letter which immediately follows, from Forsythe County, and also to the account of Mr. Dobbin's Speech in Hillsborough:

Forsythe Co., Sept. 7, 1852.

Editor of the Standard.—Sir: The result of the recent elections in this State seems to have had quite a bad effect upon the spirit and animation of the Whigs. Discouraged and dismayed by the overwhelming victory of our gallant leader, David S. Reid, they still clung to the hope that they would get the Legislature, and contented themselves with "laying the flattering unction to their souls," that after securing the re-election of a Whig U. S. Senator, and redistricting the State to suit their own ideas, they would have something considerable to brag about, in the end. But all these visions of glory have faded, and they seem to grow sick whenever one mentions the name of our good old State. Although forced to acknowledge having been badly beaten, when they least expected it, we find them now crying out that the "Old North" will go by a large majority for Scott and Graham, and her coveted political character be redeemed.

A number of the Whigs of this County published a call for a meeting on the 4th instant, for the purpose of forming a Scott and Graham Club. The meeting, however, proved a failure, there being only some five or six persons present. On Monday evening following, however, a number of them met at the Court-House, in Winston, and succeeded in organizing a Club.

A published statement having been made that the Hon. A. H. Shepperd would address the Club, on Monday evening last, I determined to be present to hear what he had to say. The Salem Brass Band had a place in the bar, having been engaged to "enliven the scene," and after a few blasts from that quarter and the reading of the Constitution of the Club, which was then signed by a considerable number of Whigs, loud calls were made for the Hon. A. H. Shepperd. Mr. Shepperd arose, and after the usual introductory remarks, began a review of the previous course and policy of the two parties, touching upon the Kossuth "mania," the Cuban affair, and the expenses of the Government, &c., &c., and prolonged his remarks upon these topics to a considerable length.

But Mr. Shepperd said the members of the Club may think this a strange speech for this occason; they probably expected to hear him speak more of the favorite candidates, whose merits they had resolved to sustain. He said he went to Baltimore as the delegate for the State at large; and agreeably with the sentiments and feelings of the Whigs of his State, he had given his whole support to the present Chief Magistrate, as the nominee of that party for the Presidency—he had cast his vote 55 times for Mr. Fillmore; but a majority were against him, and that majority triumphed—he was sadly disappointed in the result and he presumed his hearers were also; but the nominee of the Convention was the representative of those "sound conservative principles" that the Whig party had always sustained, and as such he should be supported. It was unnecessary for him to allude to the history and services of Gen. Scott; these were well known to every one, and needed no comments.

The speaker said he was intimately acquainted with Gen. Pierce. He knew him to be a gentleman of undoubted and enviable talents, of very modest and unassuming pretensions, and possessed of qualities which would render him capable of discharging the duties of the Executive in a proper manner. He alluded to the charge of abolitionism started against Gen. Pierce; he stated that although the General seemed to be in a pretty tight place, as regards the New Boston speech, yet, though he had been acquainted with him for a long time, *he never had any reason to believe him to be an abolitionist*. Referring to Gen. Pierce's services in the Mexican war, he said that it was known that the General volunteered as a common foot-soldier, and was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. He stated that he never considered Gen. Pierce as lacking courage; he believed he would do, under all circumstances, anything it was possible for him to do, and that he considered his duty.

As to Gen. Scott, it is a marked feature of the speaker's remarks, that he said not one word in favor of his capabilities for the Presidency; although he declared his confidence in the eligibility of the Democratic candidate to fill that high and distinguished office.

After the conclusion of Mr. Shepperd's speech, it was stated that a proposition was on foot to have a free barbecue in honor of Scott and Graham, on the 24th inst., and it was moved and carried to appoint a committee to receive subscriptions.

The speech of Mr. Shepperd utterly astounded the Whigs of this County. They little expected to hear him speak in the manner he did upon so important a subject. We would, at any rate, advise the Club to select its speaker for the future from among its own members in place of inviting those to address it who are unfortunately too well acquainted with the matters upon which he is expected to speak.

As to the proposed "free barbecue" we have heard influential Whigs express the most dismal fears that the project would fail; but we will await the developments of time.

It is probably a seldom occurrence for the proceedings of a Whig meeting to appear in the Standard; but when they are of so *significant* a character they should be known to all. YOUNG AMERICA.

Hillsborough, Sept. 20, 1852.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: According to appointment, the Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin addressed the citizens of this and adjoining County on the 14th instant. Never was a contest for the Presidency more interesting or important within my memory or knowledge than the present. There never was so extensive a field for the exercise, or so bright a reward awaiting the triumph of the great landmarks of liberty grafted into our constitution by the illustrious Jefferson, as those now in existence, and never were those landmarks more signally and triumphantly pointed out than by the darling of the democracy of the "Old North State" upon the occasion above referred to. It would be impossible for me to follow the forcible and accomplished speaker through all the features of his eloquent effort. I shall be amply satisfied if I can give you the general tenor of his excellent remarks.

He began with a compliment to our countrymen—that while the paths of Revolution in other lands were deluged in blood, peace and plenty would continue to smile upon us in this which was about to take place. That when the excitement and fascination of politics had subsided, when the returns were all heard, and when we were satisfied upon what banner our beautiful stars and stripes were to wave for the next four years, the mechanic would return to his workship, the farmer to his ploughshare, the merchant to his counting-room, and we would again pursue the even tenor of our way, as if nothing had occurred to mar its usual tranquility. He then proceeded to discuss the merits of General Scott and his pretensions to the Presidency. He said, what we all have heard and are fully convinced of, that if Gen. Scott is elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate his administration would have a tendency to Sewardism; and he gave reasons which, in my humble opinion, are irrefutable. That Gen. S. would be influenced by Seward he thought was inevitable, and that the denunciations of the Whigs against those who charged him with it were harsh, because it was a weapon manufactured by themselves to procure the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and used most unsparingly up to the very moment when he was overthrown by General Scott and his friends; and moreover, they had affected to treat the case of General Taylor in exactly the same manner, and now that any Whig who preferred to be candid would admit that the influence of that arch-demagogue over that plain, honest-hearted old soldier was pernicious to a high degree. Mr. Dobbin's assertion on this matter was substantiated the next evening by a Whig Speaker, who declared, in attempting to reconcile Southern Whigs to the nomination of Gen. Scott, that one reason why the Sewardites were against Mr. Fillmore and for Gen. Scott in the Baltimore Whig Convention was, that owing to the effect which the intrigeing Seward had upon the administration of Gen. Taylor, many of his (Seward's) friends had been placed in office, and that when the hand of an inscrutable Providence had removed that noble old hero from among us, the Constitution placing Mr. Fillmore in the Presidential chair, he proscribed the Sewardites without mercy, which fired their indignation against him, and they settled upon Gen. Scott to restore them, as they thought.

He then argued that the iron determination which the Whigs claimed for Gen. Scott was no bulwark against the machinations of that wiley traitor. Seward would not attempt to drive Gen. Scott. Oh, no! He knew his man too well. He would breathe into his ear (an ear not the least given to vanity in the world) the seductive sounds of sympathy and flattery somewhat in the following manner: Gen. Scott, who stood by you at Baltimore, when the South as one man voted for Mr. Fillmore? Was it not I, Johnston and Greely? We are your friends, Gen. Scott. Who exerted every nerve and used all means in their power to promote your election after your nomination? Was it not I and my associates? Did Johnston, Greely, or I desert you? Toombs, Stephens, Gentry, & Co. took the line of march from the Whig ranks. Oh no! Gen. Scott, we are the ones who love you. What would Gen. Scott say? (for the Whigs claim, and justly too, gratitude as a part of the character of that noble old soldier,) Would he not say, "Yes, Seward, you are my friend, Johnston is my friend, Greely is my friend, if he did upon one occasion say my brains, if I had any, were in my epaulettes. I will reward you Seward, for you are entitled to my patronage, and it has been and ever will be my purpose to render to each his due—come in Seward and help yourself, for "I was an hungered and you gave me meat,"—"I was thirsty and you gave me drink"—I was naked and you clothed me," and "I was a stranger and you took me in,"—come in Seward, and enjoy the honest fruits of your kindness."

The gifted speaker then proceeded to expose the undefinable position occupied by General Scott on the Slavery question, interspersing his remarks with the happiest illustrations. At length he came to Gov. Graham. Here he paused: "My friends, I know where I am when I speak of Gov. Graham. I have known him long. I have known him as an honest man, as a man of the most unwavering moral and political integrity. I respect Gov. G. as much as any one who listens to me, but he is in bad company—he permitted himself to become, not one of them, but with them, and I regret it much."

He then alluded to the letter written by Gov. Graham to the editor of the Wilmington Commercial, in which the Governor certifies to the soundness of Gen. Scott on the slavery question, "and, said he, would not each North Carolinian have hung his head with shame if the picture was reversed, to wit: If Gen. Scott had thought necessary to certify to Gov. Graham's soundness on that question?" There was a deep silence which told that his words found a responsive chord in the heart of each listener, that the argument was unanswerable, and that truth flowed from the lips of the eloquent speaker.

He then canvassed the merits of Gen. Pierce and presented to his audience the contrast, striking indeed, and for the Democracy most beautifully so. He dissipated the New Boston slander to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. He exposed the doctrine advanced by the Whigs, that we must believe Mr. Foss because he is a minister, and showed in a variety of ways that Gen. Pierce was as much entitled to credence in this matter as a preacher, particularly when that preacher had been confined in the penitentiary of Maryland several years of his life for horse stealing. He read, moreover, an extract from a paper printed under the same auspices and in the same office with the one of which Fogg is the editor, issued a few weeks later, in which there was a long and loud curse upon the head of Gen. Pierce for his support of the South and the Constitution. He showed then Gen. Pierce had never voted in Congress otherwise than a good consistent Democrat should have done, and he clearly vindicated every act of his useful and unspotted public life. Then of his campaign in Mexico, he told in a most touching and elegant manner of his gallant, though short, career. He dwelt upon the combined testimony of Scott, Shields, Pillow, and Worth to his magnanimity, his cool daring courage, his untiring, energetic efforts, when, with his leg crushed and mangled by his horses' side, he led his Regiment to victory, regardless of self, and anxious to outstrip his competitors in the struggle for the glorious victory, which was the result.

He then said, I regard his military career as one of the brightest among the many bright jewels which encircle his brow—as one of the greenest twigs in the chaplet which girds his temples."

He spoke of Col. King, that, although Alabama pointed to him as her son, yet he was born in North Carolina, and served her with credit before he chose an adopted State. He spoke of him as one whose character was without a defect, when scrutinized by the closest observer, as a model of social virtue and political integrity—worthy to be perpetuated in the hearts of his countrymen. He then related with the happiest effect, an anecdote, perfectly applicable to the present state of affairs, which I would give if I did not know an attempt would be useless.

So much for our glorious champion, who is Democratic Elector for the State at large. His gentlemanly deportment, his intellectual superiority, and his persuasive eloquence at once allay any apprehensions which might be entertained in regard to the safety or prosperity of the democratic cause in his keeping. Success will attend his efforts, and in November next, the truth (will force itself upon the minds of sceptic Whigs) that the principles implanted by Jefferson and perpetuated by Jackson are identified with the real interest of the people, and that they are aware of it, and having that conviction are determined to maintain them.

The majority of Reid over Kerr was not "Free Suffrage," but "Old Rip," (as her sisters are pleased to call the "good old North State,") shaking off the lethargy which has so long held her in its destructive embrace, and the ides of November will proclaim to the world that she is at last relieved from the thraldom which has oppressed her for so many years.

I must say, in justice to Mr. Dobbin, that my attempt to give you an idea of his speech has been a more glaring failure than I expected, but I have done the best in my power, and am only sorry that it is no better.

Alexandria, (La.) 29th Aug. 1852.

"Being a native of Sampson County of the "old North State," and one of your subscribers for many years, you must excuse me for troubling you with this, to congratulate you on your unprecedented success in your late Gubernatorial election. We of the "old North" here, thank you heartily, for we feel that you were, at least, largely instrumental in bringing about the glorious result. The Pierce and King boys are delighted at your victory, and so sanguine are they that North Carolina will vote for Pierce and King, that they are staking their dimes freely upon it.

As for Lousiana, put her down *certain* for Pierce and King. The Whigs will not bet a cent on this State. Our gatherings are characterized by great enthusiasm."

Whitehall, Illinois, Sept. 8, 1852.

"It does my very soul good to see that my old mother State, North Carolina, is once more on the right side. I remember well when, in 1828, she helped us to elect the immortal old hero of New Orleans, by 24,000 majority; and now that she has been redeemed from Whig misrule, I have the strongest hopes that she will vote for Pierce and King. Illinois, you know, has never bowed the knee to Federalism, and be assured she never will. Our Democracy are now thoroughly united, and we regard victory as certain."

Caswell County, Sept. 10, 1852.

"I think the Democratic cause is progressing in this section. I hear of a great many who have always been staunch Whigs, who voted for Kerr, say they cannot support Scott. I know of no Democrat who will not vote for Pierce and King. Let the ball roll onward until Scott, Seward, and the whole host of Abolition fanatics shall have been routed and dispersed, and the flag of Democracy waves every where in triumph. I wish you great success, and hope that many hundreds may continue to be added to your list of subscribers."

Somerville, (Tenn.) Aug. 30, 1852.

"I have received yours of the 17th August, giving me the *first* intelligence of your glorious Democratic victory. Tennessee is proud of her mother; and as sure as she is a State she will follow her example, and give Pierce and King an overwhelming majority in November. Pierce and King will carry Tennessee with a "sweep and a whoop," certain; and she looks to her mother State for a noble emulation in this contest."

For the Standard.

GEN. SCOTT AND HIS "ABUSERS."

Mr. Editor: I hardly ever look over a Scott paper but I see mournful accounts of the shocking manner in which he is "abused" by the "Locofocos." Now, if I remember the facts connected with his nomination, and the sayings of prominent men and respectable papers of the Whig party, just after that melancholy event, the worst things said about him have been said by Whigs.

The worst that has been said of him was that he has been sold to Seward & Co.; and we have abundance of Whig authority for that. For instance, the Mobile Advertiser talked about the "Seward-Scott party" just befor the nomination, and now supports Scott! The Chambers (Ala.) Tribune says "we shall not support Scott. He has been thrust upon the South by a set of men who are her enemies. He has not the confidence of any portion of the Whig party here, and he holds or held opinions which the South cannot safely assent to." E. C. Cabell, of Florida, in a speech in Congress on the 12th of June last, said "Scott had a pad-lock on his lips, and his principles are in Seward's breeches pockets, and he stands before the country as the candidate of the "higher-law" party." The same sentiment has been uttered by Toombs, Stevens, Gentry, Faulkner, and a host of others, former leaders of the Whig party. Now, I put it to any fair man if any Democrat has ever uttered or written worse things of Gen. Scott?

Should not any Southern man blush to cast his vote for the candidate of the "higher-law" party?

But let us examine the *reasons* of these gentlemen—these *Whig* gentlemen, for coming to a conclusion so injurious to Gen. Scott. First, then, the New York Tribune, Times, Boston Atlas, Albany Evening Journal, and other Abolition prints, placed Gen. Scott in nomination as *their first* choice, months before the Convention assembled. Second, in the Convention, for fifty ballots, *he got not a single slave State*. Third, sixty-six members, comprising the very men who so strenuously insisted on his nomination, refused to vote for the platform. Fourth, the principal Scott organs in the free States openly repudiate and "sit upon" the platform!!

These are the reasons why *Whigs* charge General Scott with being the candidate of Seward & Co. And are they not sufficient? How is it with the "Yankee lawyer" and "fainting General," as the sensitive and delicate *Southern* Scott organs call the noble and brave Frank Pierce—brave before the enemies of his country both at home and abroad? Why, the Tribune—the leading Scott organ—says "it is a notorious fact that Gen. Pierce has for years been foremost in proscribing, ostracising and running down men of his own party in New Hampshire, including its nominees for Congress and for Governor, *because of their avowed repugnance to the extension of slavery and to the fugitive-slave law.*" And yet in the face of those notorious facts Gen. Pierce is pronounced a Freesoiler by Southern Whigs! Yes, the man who "run down" Hale and hunted out and broke down Atwood, "because of their repugnance to the extension of slavery and to the fugitive-slave," is a Freesoiler! But Pierce, say these Southern Scott men, is a Freesoiler because he was "born and raised" in a free State, where every body, say they, must be a Freesoiler or be false to his section or his instincts! Why, what does this argument do with Webster and Fillmore? *They* were both "born and raised" in free States.

The truth is, the South never had better friends than Levi Woodbury, Frank Pierce, Harry Hibbard, and Edmund Burke—all New Hampshire men, and all true to the Constitution and the Union of the States. Overwhelmed for a time by a coalition between the Whigs and the Abolitionists, they held on to their principles; and since the death of Woodbury, Gen. Pierce has been looked to as the great leader of the New England Democracy. No man, any where, is truer than he is to the equal rights of the States or to the Constitution of the country, as all his votes prove—he is what he was, and he can be relied upon, in my humble opinion, in any and every crisis. So thought Virginia, so thought North Carolina—and hence he was nominated. *He will be elected.*

B. J.

The Tribune. The Tribune was off its guard on Tuesday last, having lately tried to speak quite softly about the South. But a Correspondent having sent him a description of a revolver, intimating at the same time that every Southern gentleman who has slaves should buy a dozen of these articles, Mr. Greely speaks as follows:

"Is it possible that Southern gentlemen, who own slaves, are obliged to provide the means of killing them at such a rate? Is it possible that they have any disposition to rebel against their owners, or even to attack them? We have always understood Slavery to be a divine, or at least a patriarchal institution, and as such of course the perfection of all that is sweet and lovely in human relations. Certainly we often hear of slaves who, having made the mistake of freeing themselves, have hastened back to their old homes and their former bonds. How can these contradictions be reconciled?"

Having dropped the use of abusive epithets till after the Presidential campaign, the Editor contents himself with the above sneering style of speaking of southern gentlemen—which some southern gentlemen are bound to take in good part, seeing that the Tribune is the leading and principal Scott organ.

Wilmington Commercial.

A Bad Dream. Falling asleep one evening last week we fell into a horrible dream. We thought we were supporting Scott for the Presidency, and giving Seward the right hand of fellowship. We felt awful—mean—and tried to back out; but some unknown power was urging us on, and we would bawl out "Hurrah for Scott!" and then blush and crimson and try to sneak off. But we could'nt get away, and the first thing we knew out would come another "Hurra for Scott!" We tried to get some arsenic, or prussic acid, determined to end the predicament we were in by a summary process; but there was none to be had. We felt like we were betraying the Constitution—pulling down the Union; but we could'nt help it. Our agony at length awoke us, and then we recollected that we had drank soup for dinner, and the mystery was explained. *Mountain Banner.*

Col. Person's Appointments. Col. Person, the Democratic elector for this district, will address the people of Sampson county, at Clinton, on Saturday the 25th of this month, September. He will also address the people of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on Tuesday the 28th of September. We want every body, that can, to be present, to hear Col. P. explain, in his plain easy manner, the principles of the Democratic party. There is none of the bombast about him, but old fashioned, plain, sound, common sense logic, such as every man of reason likes to listen to, will be heard from the Democratic elector for this district. We presume that either Mr. Winslow, the Whig elector, or some of the Whig sub-electors, will take part in the discussions. *Wilmington Journal.*

Cold Weather and Frost. The papers at the North already begin to complain of cold weather; and it is said that on Monday night there was a severe frost extending through the whole of Columbia county, N. Y. In the city of N. York, on Tuesday morning, there was a transition from comparative summer to positive winter, rendering overcoats and fires necessary.

At Wheeling and Pittsburg, on Monday morning, there was a white frost, and fires were not uncomfortable. At the former city, it is said, there were flakes of snow mingled with rain on Sunday. The Gazette considers this a token of an early winter.

We have had the pleasure of seeing George W. Purkins, Esq., who has patriotically repudiated the Seward ticket, and, now ably and eloquently fights for Pierce and King. Mr. P. has just returned from a long visit to the Great West, and he brings back the most cheering accounts of Democratic prospects in New York, Ohio, Indiana and the North West, all of which he regards as certain for Pierce and King. Ohio, he says, is given up by the Whigs—and our friends are confident of carrying Kentucky and Tennessee. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Gen. Scott's family are still at West Point. They consist of Mrs. Gen. Scott, and two daughters, Miss Eliza Scott and Mrs. Col. Scott, who is married to a gallant officer bearing the family patronymic, but not related. He is a son of a late eminent physician, Dr. Andrew Scott, of Newbern, N. C. A third daughter of Gen. Scott's is married to Mr. Hoyt, of New York, and resides in the city. He has no sons. Another daughter, Miss Virginia Scott, died a few years since. *Ball. Sun.*

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.

We make the following extracts from the Address of the friends of Daniel Webster, published in Fanueil Hall, on the 15th September, 1852, to the "Union Whigs" of the United States:

"We hold that the decision of a majority of the delegates in a national convention is not, of itself, proof of the sentiments and wishes of a majority of the party; and we think that any man, who will ask himself whether he can believe that a majority of the Whigs of the United States this day prefer General Scott as a candidate to Daniel Webster or Millard Fillmore, will be satisfied with the soundness of our position. We are here, then, in all the freedom of our individual judgments. In that freedom, we propose to examine the nomination made at Baltimore, and to refer the action of the Convention which made it, to the only standard which we recognize, namely—its tendency to promote and secure the good of the country.

The Convention assembled at Baltimore, it is to be presumed, for the purpose of nominating that person for the Presidency, in whom would be united high qualifications for that office, with reasonable chances for obtaining it by the suffrages of the people. This is the duty of a party Convention under merely ordinary circumstances. But on the occasion of the late Whig National Convention the circumstances were peculiar and extraordinary. One of the candidates before that Convention was confessedly the first statesman in America, then capable of being thought of for the office. He was a person who had rendered services of the utmost importance to his party. On three several occasions he had supported, with the whole power of his vast influence, rivals whose claims to the nomination, except in one instance, could be supposed by no one to be superior to his own. But above and beyond all this, he had rendered to his country services which surpassed those to his party, in as large a measure as country is greater than party to every true patriot. He was, moreover, a person fitted beyond all men within the reach of the Whig party, not merely to adorn but most beneficially to administer the high office in question. This was felt and acknowledged everywhere by all candid persons. The common judgment of the country, the current and admitted forms of speech, the general consent of right thinking minds, had made his pre-eminent fitness for that great trust a maxim among men. A wide and confident expectation among the masses of the people, who had nothing to gain and much to lose by adverse political combinations, looked to the Whig party in confidence that it could do the justice to the country, to itself, and to Mr. Webster, to put him in nomination.

The time was most propitious. Party animosity had died away before the signal merit of services which challenged the equal admiration and gratitude of friends and opponents. Personal detraction, save from the kennels of a rabid fanaticism, had ceased to pursue him. Public confidence, respect, affectionate admiration and pride, universal appreciation of the vast importance to the country of his life, health and happiness, broke forth to him wherever popular feeling had an opportunity of expression. Never had a party such an opportunity to confer a vast good upon a free country, and never was such an opportunity more unworthily lost.

It was lost, we are told, because a majority of those who were sent to the convention to select a candidate, preferred some one else and chose to exercise their preferences. We admit the fact, but, as a portion of the people of this country, we claim and shall exercise the right to judge of the reasonableness and propriety of those preferences. By whatsoever constitutency each of those delegates was appointed, they were all assembled to execute a public trust upon public motives. A great party organization, like any other social instrumentality, is a trust in the hands of those who hold it; to be exercised and discharged upon motives which will bear the test of subsequent examination and submission to the moral judgment of mankind.

Mr. Webster was set aside in the National Convention, and Gen. Scott was preferred by a majority of the members:—first, because the latter being a military man, supposed to have gained great personal popularity by his military success, was believed to be, in the languagee of party tacticians, the more "available" candidate. We will not do any member of that convention the injustice to suppose that his preference was determined by a belief that the military candidate possessed superior fitness for the office of President. The ruling motive, in this case, was the same which, on two former occasions, had led to the selection by the whig party of military men as candidates for the Presidency, to the exclusion of their most experienced and most accomplished statesman; in one of which instances, the candidate was without any civil experience whatever. Against this principle of political action we desire and intend to make our protest. It is an appeal to the people contrary to the truth of the case, to regard military success as evidence of a fitness to discharge the highest civil trust in the country as well as the ablest and most accomplished and experienced statesman in the land.

There is no executive government in the world in which civil wisdom and a trained practical statesmanship are so necessary as in the Presidency of this great republic. Consider for a moment that our government is founded on and administered under a written constitution; and that the doctrines which are to go into that high office, and be practically applied in administrating that constitution, if they are to be of the least value, must be the fruit of long civil study, of practical acquaintance with principles, and of vast civil experience. Consider that the whole machinery of the government is civil administration. Consider that all the offices which a President holds in his hands for distribution—from the highest of the judiciary, who may have to pass upon even his acts, to the tide-waiter upon the wharves who is to obey without questioning the law—are all to be filled by the exercise of a discretion, which can exist, in full and just development, only after great experience in the civil departments of government. Consider the great influence which the character and opinions of a President exert over the legislation of the country—an influence which the constitution contemplated, and which usage has made quite as powerful as it was ever designed to be. Consider, finally, that the foreign relations of this country are at all times full of questions, for the right management of which a military life and a military experience can afford scarcely any training whatever.

We are not in the slightest degree desirous to detract from the just merits of Gen. Scott, as a highly distinguished and successful soldier, or to refuse to him appropriate honors and rewards for his very brilliant military services to the country. But we do not consider that the Presidency is the appropriate honor, or that it is fit that it should be held and bestowed as a reward for military distinction. If we have taken a correct view of the duties which it involves, we are compelled frankly to say, that we do not know what evidence the distinguished nominee of the Baltimore Convention has given of that degree of fitness for it which a whig candidate ought to possess. We say a whig candidate—for we are not prepared to admit that the whig party is morally at liberty to regard only the elements of popular success in the canvass, and to treat its most eminent leader, its wisest statesman, and its long tried and faithful champions, with neglect and injustice because they do not possess the means of appealing to a popular love of military glory. The whig party is an organization professing distinctive political principles. It has benefitted the country, through the labors of its great statesman, who have established, defended and administered the principles which characterized it, and by which alone it can continue to be useful. If it is to cast such men aside, and bestow the highest honors of the republic upon those whose sphere of action has not identified them with the maintenance or illustration of the great principles which constitute it a party, it will either achieve victories fruitless of benefit to the country, or achieve its own destruction.

We are not prepared to see the Whig party go down in the confusion and inefficiency, which must ensue from the continuance of a practice that removes its great statesmen from their true positions as its leaders, its counsellors and guides. We cannot thus surrender its glorious civil history, which has been marked, from its early formation as a party, in all its successes and its reverses, with unquestionable usefulness. We cannot forget that it was Whig statesmanship, of the very highest order, which maintained a long contest with a powerful adverse executive, and, thereby, prevented the constitution from being wholly wrested out of its legitimate sphere. We cannot forget whose voice and whose influence it was that came to the aid of that executive, in an hour when patriotism demanded the oblivion of all party differences, and crushed nullification forever. We cannot forget that it has been Whig policy vindicated and sustained by Whig leaders, that has given to the industry of the country all the protection it has ever enjoyed, and to internal improvements all the vitality they have ever felt. We cannot forget that it was a Whig civilian, who rescued the country from a foreign war, and whose words of warning, wisdom, truth and courage, dispelled the gathered clouds of domestic strife, that were about to burst in fury over the land. All that the Whig party have ever accomplished for the country, all the principles that it has made efficient in the administration of the federal constitution, and all the positive blessings which it has achieved for the Union it owes to the labors of its statesman sustained by the intelligence and patriotism of the people. No act of ours shall ever have a tendency to destroy the influence and limit the usefulness of that order of public men, of whom the greatest living example now presents, in his own person, the strongest proof that party neglect may become a public injury. There is another ground upon which it is impossible for us to support the nomination made at Baltimore, which we shall briefly lay before you.

During the administration, which is soon to terminate, this country passed through the most dangerous crisis which has occurred since the foundation of the government. The firm and willing maintenance and administration of the measures deemed necessary to meet that crisis are, beyond all doubt, essential to the continued tranquility and peace of the Union. The Whig party has affirmed this position as a capital article of its creed; and it is a circumstance of no small significance that the Democratic party has done the same thing. Yet it is a fact, incapable, we think, of denial, that the distinguished head of the army was selected and brought forward as a candidate by that portion of the Whig party who deny the propriety of affirming the finality of the compromise measures, and who mean to hold themselves at liberty to renew the sectional agitation of these questions whenever they see fit. The fact that a majority of his original supporters in the Convention—sixty-six in number—voted against the platform of principles which the Convention adopted, can leave no doubt as to their sentiments and their purposes. Whether it was under their influence or some other that the Convention was kept in ignorance of the personal sentiments of the candidate, and that private information only was given to a few persons, whose sense of public duty was supposed likely to be satisfied with private information—we do not think it material to inquire. Nor is the fact of decisive importance that the candidate personally approved or favored the original enactment of the measure in question, or that he has subsequently in accepting the candidacy as a matter of necessity, accepted the platform of the party which offered to him the nomination. The position of the party itself, is, however, of great consequence. It has formally declared the duty of maintaining and executing a series of measures of great public importance. At the same time, it has rejected two candidates identified with the enactment and execution of those measures, and personally responsible for their existence, and has adopted a candidate who is not identified with them and whose principal supporters, in one entire section of the Union, refuse to acknowledge the duty of preserving and enforcing them.

Under these circumstances it is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the danger that the whig party—whatever may be the personal wishes of its head—may be withdrawn as a party, from one section of the Union, and be obliged to find its principal and most efficient support in another section. An administration that should come into power in such a posture might prolong the nominal existence of the party only to turn it into a sectional organization; and the personal wishes or honest intentions of its chief would avail little in the exection of measures which his principal supporters might be unwilling to execute, in favor of a portion of the country that did not contribute materially to the strength of his administration.

We make no impeachment of the integrity of the candidate. We look at public facts, the position of the whig party and the interests of the country; and upon these we are constrained to say, that we cannot feel the force of the appeal that is made to us, upon public grounds, to support this nomination. The position in which we are placed is not of our own choosing. It has been forced upon us by those who had objects to gain in which we cannot participate, and we must act upon our own sense of duty exercised upon the facts by which we are surrounded. Deprived by these considerations of the power of voting for the regular candiate of our own party, we do not choose to be driven to the alternative presented by the democratic nomination. We know too well the importance of avoiding all affiliation with those who have brought upon our own commonwealth the mischiefs and disgraces of the coalition. With you, we mean to defend the time honored institutions of the State and to place at the head of its government, an able and honorable man whose administration will be worthy of its long established character. But to the principles on which we act in relation to national interests we remain firm; and for the sake of those principles, and to do all we can to secure their just influence, we place in nomination the electoral ticket which we now present to you.

In the event of the success of either of the other candidates for the Presidency, the public life of the first statesman of the country must be terminated. The unrivalled intellect and lofty patriotism which Massachusetts has, for more than thirty years, given to the councils of the country, must be forever withdrawn from every department of the public service. It were vain to ask how this void is to be filled. But if it must happen before the ordination of Providence brings it upon us, is it a thing quite unworthy of Massachusetts, that the last honors which the ballot-box can render, should be bestwed upon him who has done so much for her renown, her influence, her prosperity, and her security? Time was when she deemed it no idle and empty ceremony to confer upon him her electoral vote though it stood alone. On that occasion her vote was not necessary to his fame, or demanded for personal gratification; nor is it now. But then, as now, a deep popular sense of justice, and to clear popular sentiment of gratitude sought expression through the suffrages of the people, and proclaimed to all the world that a nice balance of advantages not easy to be discerned, does not always become a people, who have been served, as the people of Massachusetts have been served, by Daniel Webster.

If she looks no farther than to her own domestic history, she sees in that life which has spent its vast treasures for her welfare, the occasion for no ordinary feeling. The very foundations of the State constitution, which has been such a blessing to her, and to the defence of which her people are now called to rally, were deepened by his labors. To his wisdom and eloquence she owes much of its strength and virtue. To his courage and his profound knowledge of the principles of free government, she owes directly many of the inestimable safeguards which its principles enshrine. And when to this older record of great service, she adds the long catalogue of deeds which have filled up the measure of her renown and connected her name with the preservation of a Union which she was one of the foremost to create, she will never account that suffrage an unworthy or useless act which seeks, in honoring him to honor all that has been most noble in her own history, since that Union was formed.

But we do not limit our hopes to a complimentary vote by the people of Massachusetts.

We call upon the friends of the Union, every where throughout the country, to arouse themselves from the lethargy which is upon them, and to act with the vigor that becomes them.

We call upon the independent whigs every where, to reject an organization which will hand down the national government to a sectional fragment of their great party in hands that they cannot approve.

We call upon the people, every where, to undo the work of politicians of every party, who would persuade them that they have too little intelligence to confer their highest honors upon their best statesmen, and that military reputation is the best avenue to the government of this republic. Even now, if they will assume their own rightful control over the destinies of their country, it is not too late to place at the head of its affairs an administration worthy of its better days, and able to perpetuate, to a united people, a constitution which has made the blessings of liberty and union one and inseparable."

Sale of Mr. Clay's Property at Ashland. A sale of a portion of the personal property of the late Hon. Henry Clay took place at Ashland, on the 15th instant, and embraced about twenty head of thorough bred cattle, several fine horses, and a quantity of wine, put up several years ago by Mr. Clay himself. The sale took place under the direction of his executors.

[Reported expressly for the Standard.]

Scott and Graham Club—Orator Gould speaks after the reading of a letter from Senator Badger—Col. James F. Taylor responds to repeated calls, &c.

"The game," I am well aware, "is not worth the powder;" but as a public journalist, your own taste and appetite cannot always be consulted, in preparing a dish for your numerous patrons—*the news* must come, however disagreeable to Editors.

The Scott and Graham Club held another meeting in the Court House in this City on Tuesday evening last. As usual, the *Whig* portion of our citizens were *not* there. Ten boys and two men occupied the Southern tier of Jury boxes, and twelve boys and four men the Northern tier! While, here and there, like a "dead cock in the ring," were to be seen a few of the faithful, looking care-worn, dispirited and cast-down. The hour arrived. Solomon's band played! yes, they played a tune, the name of which I did not learn, but it sounded to me, like a tune I have heard of, called, "*Away with Melancholy!*" The Editor of the "Register" took his place, somewhere in the vicinity of *the* spot allotted to Superior Court Judges. He announced a *letter* from Mr. Badger, which he read, and which, in substance was, that Gen. Scott *is* a Whig, and Whigs ought to be ashamed to doubt the fact. He spoke of old Cherabusco with much feeling, and done some of the tallest special pleading in defence his, Scott's, Whiggery, I ever heard. The letter was read in a clear, and distinct voice—it was the first sentiment uttered in behalf of *the cause*, by "one of 'em," for at least two moons. He did not allude to Mr. Graham, until the close of the letter, and then only by way of apologizing for the omission. It was evident that that Sermon was written as a rebuke to doubting Whiggery. After the reading of the letter, three cheers were proposed, and *mechanically* given—not enthusiastically.

Calls were made for various persons—some of whom were not present, and those who were, did not think it advisable to raise their voice in defence of a cause already sunk so deep that the hand of resurrection can never reach it. Finally Mr. Gould was persuaded to *talk*. Gould listened with great attention to Mr. Badgers' letter; it furnished him "material aid" in framing a speech—he lauded Scott to the ceiling; he was a better Southern man than Pierce, because born in Virginia. (Forgetting, however, to mention that Scott now resides in a free State, and boasts that he owns no slaves.) Gen. Scott was a good man, because in '48 in a certain letter on the Presidency, he expressed submission to the will of the people, which letter, the speaker had constantly "*toated*" in his vest pocket ever since the campaign opened (applause.) He didn't care what Locofoco reporters had to say, and if any were now present, he hoped they would *note* "this fact"—but we didn't know what "fact" he had reference to unless it was the dilemma into which that Club had *accidentally* fallen. But, enough of Orator Gould's speech—with the remark, that we only considered it as another *whig jug bursted.*

Col. James F. Taylor (State Librarian,) played upon the name of Gen. Pierce in original *Dictionary* style. He said a good deal about Gen. Scott's philanthrophy—*effemenele* philanthrophy, &c., calling down thunders of applause.

The *spirit* is fairly awake in this town. Foss, Seward & Co. may well be proud of their candidate, when slaveholders are ashamed to lisp his name.

Next meeting meets as usual—in the Court House, when and where I expect to be.

ROUNDABOUT.

WORKMEN NAILING A SCOTT LIE.

Thurlow Weed's Albany Journal, an Abolition Scott paper, lately published the following paragraph:

The Iron Men in Earnest. When the workmen in Francis Meyers' Furnace, Schenectady, had received their dollars and dimes on Saturday afternoon, they ran up an ash pole in front of the shop, and threw out a Scott and Graham flag, to indicate their political preference. These workers in iron have no idea of supporting a party which is pledged to British interests. They go for protection to Home Labor and no Tribute to Foreign Workshops.

This Roorback is going the rounds of the Scott press. Now mark how the workmen in the employ of Francis Meyers nail this falsehood!

We, the undersigned Mechanics and Laboring Men of the city of Schenectady, and several of us adopted citizens, in the employ of Francis Meyer's, one of the most enterprising mechanics in the city, and who carries on an extensive Foundry and Machine Shop, declare, that the above article taken from the Evening Journal, under date of the 7th inst., is false in every respect. That there was a pole raised, bearing the broad pennant of Pierce and King, with a beautiful "Rooster" perched upon the tip end of the pole as a faithful watchman, and in November next to *crow* and proclaim to a *now* happy and free people, the triumphant election of PIERCE AND KING.

Schnectady September 9, 1852.

Richard Leonard,	Youly Myers,
James McDonald,	Peter Salsinger,
John J. Youman,	James Campbell,
Patrick Martin,	Andrew Notte,
Adolphe Lelauren,	Joachim Fanning,
Charles Roth,	Wendel Myers,
Patrick Bannan,	George Lanaman,
Ignas Roth,	Francis Myers,
Tardy Wolf,	Garret Van Vrankin.
William Groat,	John Van Vorst,
John Thomas,	Richard Sturdy,
Fidel Roth,	David Tigh,

Joseph Vrist.

Out of 30 voters at work in this shop, but 5 are Scott men! Will the Scott papers correct their misreports?

Resignation of Mr. Corwin.

Washington, Sept. 20. Mr. Corwin has tendered his resignation of the post of Secretary of the Treasury.

American Vessel Seized.

Boston, Sept. 20. The fishing schooner Caroline Knight, of Newburyport, valued at $6,000 has been seized by a British cruiser for an alleged violation of the treaty in relation to the fishery boundaries.

The Crescent City.

New York, Sept. 20—2, p. m. The steamer Crescent City, has arrived here, and not at New Orleans, as erroneously reported in the Baltimore papers. She left Havana on the 15th. Additional arrests were being made on the island.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

Charleston, Sept. 20. The board of health report fifteen deaths from yellow fever during the three days ending on Sunday evening. The increase is attributed to the weather. The new cases are not numerous, and those attacked generally laid themselves open to the disease by neglect.

Gov. Letcher—The Markets, &c.

New Orleans, Sept. 20th. Gov. Letcher, the American Minister at Mexico, left here this morning for Washington.

Cotton is active, but prices are tending downward. Sales of middling at 9¾.

Progress of the Cholera.

Chambersburg, Sept. 20th. There were ten deaths from cholera last week, but there have been no new cases since Saturday. To-morrow will be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, Sept. 20th. Matamoras dates to the 4th inst. have been received here. Great excitement exists on account of the Cardenas usurpation. The national guard has declared in favor of Prielo, and encamped on the American side of the Rio Grande. Avalos has issued a proclamation which seems to be received with favor at Cardenas and the principal cities. Tamaulipas is opposite Cardenas.

The Arrests at Havana. It is stated that among the arrests at Havana, were a gray headed woman of 82, and her two grand-daughters, one 19, the other 16, who were carried to the prisons with their hands lashed behind them, and in a state of semi-nudity, merely on suspicion of concealing their own father.

If there was ever an act of *soup-erro*gation, it is the habit the whigs have of hiring "a Brass Band" to attend their meetings. If anything more *brazen* can be found than the nomination of Gen. Scott, we should like to know what it is? The whig party is "a Brass Band" of itself. *New Haven Register.*

MARRIED,

In Warren County, on Wednesday the 8th inst., by Rev. Robert O. Burton, Mr. Theophilus Stallings, formerly of Edgecombe, to Miss Martha Brame, daughter of Anderson F. Brame, Esq., of Warren.

DIED,

At Narrow Point, September 9th, Harriet Hudson, infant daughter, of Wm. D. and Lydia M. Harrington, aged 8 months and 9 days.

Dearest Hatty, "thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.
Yet, again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in Heaven we hope to greet thee,
Where no parting tear is shed."

[Com.

At Stanhope, N. C., on Saturday, the 18th of September, Seigniora Alice, infant daughter of D. S. and S. M. Crenshaw, aged 10 months.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A Democratic MASS MEETING for this Electoral District will be held on SATURDAY, the 9th day of October next, at Worrell's Mineral Spring, in Gates County, a mile and a half from Gatesville.

All persons, of both political parties, are invited to attend.

September 24, 1852.

MASS MEETING AT ENFIELD.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democrats at Enfield, on SATURDAY the 16th day of October next, to which all parties are respectfully invited. Messrs. Branch, Dobbin, Venable and other distinguished Speakers have promised and are expected to attend.

September 18, 1852.

We are requested to announce **Drury King**, the Superintendant of the Capitol, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

Raleigh, Aug., 13, 1855. 79—ts

We are authorized to announce **Peyton P. Williams**, as a Candidate for Door-Keeper of the House of Commons, at the ensuing session of the General Assembly.

September 16th, 1852. 88—tL.

We are requested to announce Mr. **John W. Estis** as a candidate for Door-Keeper to the ensuing Legislature.

September 20, 1852. 89—ts.

J. J. BIGGS'
NORTH CAROLINA
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Members of the Legislature and others visiting the City, are invited to call and examine a very fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which will be made to order. Also, all kinds of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and FURNISHING GOODS for gentlemen, consisting in part of fine Dress and under Shirts, of nearly all qualities and styles, Drawers, Half-Hose, Pocket Handk'f's, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, in great variety, Gloves and Suspenders, of all kinds, Dressing Gowns, which are so necessary to one's comfort. Also, a very superior lot of Dress Hats.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville St.

N. B. When the Measure is taken a good fit is warrented in every instance. J. J. B.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1852. 90—6w.

All friendly papers in the City will please copy six weeks and bring in their bills.

Most Desirable Residence for Sale, IN WARRENTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for sale his lot in the town of Warrenton. The improvements on it are of the best kind. The dwelling is nearly New, large, and conveniently arranged. The servants' rooms, stables, carriage houses &c., are in first rate repair. The subscriber is anxious to sell, and by early application THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN WARRENTON may be bought for a low price. In the absence of the owner Dr. Arrington will show the premises and make known the terms of sale.

JAMES S. BATTLE.

Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1852. 90—4t.

LAND WARRANT FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to an order of Wake County Court, the undersigned, a commissioner for that purpose, will sell at public auction, before the Court-House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 4th of October next, being Monday of Wake Superior Court, a LAND WARRANT, entitling the purchaser to 160 acres of the Public Land.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving a bond with approved security.

Q. BUSBEE, *Com.*

Sept. 20, 1852. 91—

Register copy till day of sale.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act, authorizing the location of a suitable place near Smithville, N. C., for the purpose of planting Oysters, with a view to a more abundant and healthy supply of the same for the North Carolina Market.

September 25, 1852. 91—3t.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd. and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons, &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Handk. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding county for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER GOODS at his old stand, consisting in part of

White Welsh and English Flannels,
Twilled and Plain Red do.
Plaid and Plain Linseys, and Marlboro' Stripes,
Red Blankets, from good to superior fine,
8-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Hukaback, Russia, Bird-eyed, and Brown Diaper,
Diaper Twills, by the dozen, Linen Crush,
Irish Linen, Linen, Cambric and Long Lawn,
Bleached and Brown Shirting and Jeans,
12-4 Bleached Shirting, 5-4 Brown Shirting,
Extra Ettrick Osnaburg, very heavy 7-8 wide,
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks,
100 doz. Spool Cotton, White, Bl'k and Col'd.
Black and Assorted Sewing Silks, Stay Bindings,
Tidy and Darning Cotton, bl'k Darning Cotton,
White and bl'k Cotton Hose, Brown and Bleached ½ Hose,
Bl'k and White Silk Hose, bl'k Raw Silk Hose,
Jaconette, Cambric, Plaid, Swiss and Mull Muslins.
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Carpet Binding and Drugget. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1852. 89—

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above R. Smith's Corner,
No. 29, Fayetteville Street,

ARE now receiving their Fall purchase, consisting of every article usually kept in Dry Goods establishments, and flatter themselves that they can offer *as great if not greater inducements* than they have been able to do heretofore; to be convinced of this fact call before buying elsewhere. We subscribe ourselves, as ever, the friends of a generous community.

September 17, 1852. 88—

Ladies Dress Goods.

PLAIN and Figured Black Gro De Rhine Silks, Rich Brocade colored do., from $1 to $4 per yard, French Sattin Dechene, Embroided Swiss Robes, Albonize Robes, high colored DeLanes for Children, French Cashmeres, Plain and Figured, new styles, English and French Merinoes.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.

September 17, 1852. 88—

BONNET, Tafeta and Sash Ribbons, of a superior qualty, having from one yard to any number in a peice, a little nicer than any thing out. Also, French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Undersleeves, Chemizetts, best French Kid Gloves, Raw Silk and fleecy lined do, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, Edgings and Insertings. Im. Straw Emb'd. Veils, Visites, Black Silk Lace, Gimp Lace and Braid Trimings, Black and Colored Velvet do.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.

September 17, 1852. 88—

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150 PIECES Prints, every variety, style, quality, and price; good assortment of Shawls, varieties, quality and price.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.

September 17, 1852. 88—

For Gentlemen.

BLACK and Blue Cloths, Black Doeskin Cassimeres, Colored do., Clouded, Plain and Plaid Satinets, Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans from 20 cents to any price wanted. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

12 CASES Bebee's, and others of the latest and most approved styles. Bought of the Manuf.c-torers themselves, and no mistake. Those wishing the latest agony, call upon us.

31 doz. Soft Beaver Fur and Wool Black and Colored Hats. 30 doz. Caps, Navy, for Gentlemen and Boys, Silk and Plush, variety of colors and styles. In fact every sort of Cap and Hat that can be called for, at the well known establishment of EVANS & COOKE'S.

Sept. 17. 88—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do., a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

LINSEYS, heavy Georgia plaids, and Kersey's Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids, Brown and Blue Cottons, Flannels, Wool Canton do. All Wool Carpeting. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

BAGGING, Rope and Twine, Dundee and Gunney, very heavy, and will be sold low by EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Bonnets,

LEGHONtyR Plain and Figured, Straw do, Silk do., beautiful les. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Ready-Made Clothing.

BLACK Cloth Sack and Frock Coats, Clouded Cassimere do., Blue and Drab felt Over Coats, Drab Petershams, Clouded pilots and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Black Satin and Figured Silk Vests, &c., &c.

Opposite the farfamed and world-renowned establishment of E. L. Harding & Co, EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, September 17th, 1852. 88—

☞ Spirit of the Age and Weekly Post copy all.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which

MARBLE YARD, RALEIGH, N. C.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c.

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He in-ites the citizens to call and see his monuments. tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va.

Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk	$7 00
Do. do. and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do. do. do.	6 00
Do. do. do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.

A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

NOTICE is hereby given that application willbe made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a law to entitle Tales Jurors and Magistrates who take lists of Taxable property in the County of Sampson to pay for their services; and also to ameud the act incorporating the Town of Clinton.

Abgust 30. 1852. 86—ts.

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Just Received,

AT PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 dozen fine Shirts, with and without collars. Also, Linen and Cotton Drawers, a nice article at a low price.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1852. 62—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks Silk Tisues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the general Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for the passage of an Act incorporating the "Wesleyan Female College," in the town of Murfreesborough N.C.

September 1st, 1852. 87—ts.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to form a new County out of portions of Edgecombe, Wayne, Johnston and Nash.

September 8th, 1852. 86—ts.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Desirable Residence & Land for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 21st day of October next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Mark H. Petway, which is duly recorded in Halifax County Court, the TRACT OF LAND whereon said Petway lately resided, called Oakland.

It has on it a good DWELLING with all necessary out-houses—good Garden, Orchard of Apples, Peaches, and other select fruit trees—good Spring of Water—a healthy and pleasant situation.

Containing 700 acres of Land, 70 or 100 acres of good Low Grounds, on Butter-Wood Creek, lying in the upper part of Halifax County, near the Warren line—adjoining the land of Mrs. Thorne and others, situated about eight miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the CROP made on the Plantation the present year, consisting of corn, fodder, wheat, peas and cotton, Plow Horses, two fine yokes of Oxen, stock of sheep, hogs, and cattle, carriage, carts, Plantation utensils, and many other articles.

J. BUXTON WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

September 22, 1852. 838—ts.

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance o the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Pless and Quarter Sessions for Wake County, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of the late J. J. Finch, will sell at public sale at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 25th day of September, 1852, all the interest of his said intestate, in and to a certain LOT OF LAND, near the City of Raleigh, containing about five sacres. Terms: A credit of six months will be given, purchaser giving bond and security.

W. W. VASS *Adm'r.*

Raleigh, September 11, 1852. 87—td.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.,

PROSPECTUS OF THE "NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT."

A Weekly Newspaper proposed to be published at

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned having purchased the Press, Type, &c., &c., of the "North Carolina Democrat," a weekly newspaper formerly printed at Graham, Alamance county, N. C, propose moving the same to Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C., and commencing there the republication of that paper, in an enlarged and improved style.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the considerations which have induced to this. Indeed it seems rather to be wondered at that at this time there is not a Democratic newspaper in the 5th Congressional District.

Be this however, as it may, we have determined to present to the Democrats of the District, (and we now call upon them to rally around and support it,) a newspaper, which, as its names indicates, will be thoroughly imbued with and entirely devoted to Democratic principles and the Democratic cause.

We plant ourselves upon those immutable and immortal principles, laid down by our great political Fathers, Jefferson and Madison, and still more recently expressed in the Resolutions of the Democratic Baltimore Convention, and shall defend, expound and propagate them, with whatever of energy and ability we may possess.

Believing as we do that the election of Gen. Franklin Pierce and Col. W. R. King to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, would promote the interest and permanent good of this Union, we shall therefore advocate their election, and use every honorable means in our power to secure the same.

Notwithstanding "The Democrat" will be strictly and truly a Democratic newspaper, yet there will be nothing narrow nor sectional in its course, but on the contrary, it shall be liberal, enlarged and national.

Although "The Democrat" will contain a general summary of the Political news of the day, and the principles of each and all parties, freely and fearlessly discussed, still it will not be to the exclusion of other matter; so far from this, we promise, and hope to make it agreeable to all tastes, as it will contain a variety of reading matter carefully selected.

In short, we will spare no pains to make the "Democrat" an instrutive, agreeable, and useful "Family Newspaper,"—such a one as every man should read himself and make his children read.

In a word, we offer to the public a Political newspaper, not ultra; a Southern paper, not sectional; a Party paper, not one-eyed! But having two good, strong eyes, to look at both sides of every question, and separate Truth from Error—Right from Wrong—Fact from Falsehood.

We offer to the Advertising Public, a medium, which we hope they will appreciate and take advantage of, by extending to it their patronage.

To the Farmers we would say: Your interest shall not be forgotten. You will find in the "Democrat" all information which may concern or be of interest to you. Such as the state of the markets, in this and other places. Also an account of all the recent improvements in Agriculture and the Household Arts, &c.

Finally, we promise the Ladies that their taste will also be remembered, and we will endeavor to "serve up something nice," which will be "seasoned" especially for them.

The Terms of "The Democrat" will be two dollars a year, payable on receipt of the first number,

Promising on our part, to do all we can to make "The Democrat" just what it should be, we hope our friends and the public will give it a warm, hearty, and libera' support.

RUFUS GRAVES,
B. J. LEA.

August 21st, 1852. 936—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having this day taken letters of Administration according to law on the Estate of JOHN L. LITTLE, dec'd., hereby gives notice to creditors to present their claims duly proven within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment immediately.

RICH'D. S. PULLEN, *Adm'r.*

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, at the residence of Turnes Pullen, in Wake County, I shall sell at public sale all the property belonging to the Estate of John L. Little, dec'd. consisting of a Library of 150 vols. of Medical and Mscellaneous Books, Stock of Medicines, one fine Horse and Saddle, one Gold Watch, three Trunks, and many other articles.

RICH'D, S. PULLEN, *Ad'r.*

Wake County, Sept. 13, 1852. 83—3t.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of 'Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 18[illegible]. 46—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16, 23

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. [illegible] PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crockers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *See'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

FALL TRADE, 1852.

Petits, Harris, and Daniell,

No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

Just Received.

Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.

8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—.

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852: 54—

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated

LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,

IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of CHEWING TOBACCO, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky and heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little